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From Saturday May 22, to Tuesday May 25, 1762.

AT the Court at St. *James's*, the 2d Day of *April*, 1762,

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS His Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed, by His Royal Proclamation bearing Date the Second Day of February laſt, to Promiſe and Declare (amongſt other Things) That the Bounties of Six Pounds for every Able Seaman, and of Three Pounds for every Ordinary Seaman, ſhould be paid to every ſuch Able and Ordinary Seaman, not above the Age of Fifty, nor under the Age of Eighteen Years, who ſhould, on or before the Thirty-firſt Day of March laſt, enter themſelves to ſerve in His Majeſty's Royal Navy, either with the Captains or Lieutenants of His Majeſty's Ships, or the Chief Officers on Board ſuch Tenders as ſhould be employed for Raiſing Men for the Service of the Royal Navy; and that a Bounty of Thirty Shillings ſhould be paid to every Able-bodied Landman, not above the Age of Thirty-five, nor under the Age of Eighteen Years, who ſhould, on or before the ſaid Thirty-firſt Day of March laſt, in like Manner, voluntarily enter themſelves to ſerve in His Majeſty's Royal Navy; and that a Reward of Five Pounds for every Able, and Two Pounds Ten Shillings for every Ordinary Seaman, ſhould be paid to any Perſon, who ſhould diſcover any Seaman or Seamen who ſhould ſecret themſelves, ſo that ſuch Seaman or Seamen ſhould be taken for His Majeſty's ſaid Service—And whereas the Time limited for paying the ſaid Bounties and Rewards expired on the Thirty-firſt of March laſt; and it being judged expedient for His Majeſty's Service, that the ſame ſhould be continued to be paid from the ſaid 31ſt of March, to the 31ſt of May next; and that ſome Alterations ſhou'd be made in the Manner of Payment of the ſaid Bounties and Rewards—His Majeſty, with the Advice of His Privy-Council, doth therefore Order; and it is hereby accordingly ordered, That the aforementioned Bounties of Six Pounds for every Able Seaman, and of Three Pounds for every Ordinary Seaman, be continued to be paid to every ſuch Able and Ordinary Seaman, not above the Age of Fifty, nor under the Age of Eighteen Years, who ſhall, on or before the 31ſt Day of May next, voluntarily enter themſelves to ſerve in His Majeſty's Navy, either with the Captains or Lieutenants of His Majeſty's Ships, or the Chief Officers on Board ſuch Tenders as ſhall be employed for Raiſing Men for the Service of His Majeſty's Navy; And alſo, that the Bounty of Thirty Shillings be continued to be paid to every Able-bodied Landman, not above the Age of Thirty-five, nor under the Age of Eighteen Years, who ſhall, on or before the ſaid 31ſt Day of May next, voluntarily enter themſelves in like Manner to ſerve in His Majeſty's Royal Navy; And that ſuch reſpective Sums be paid to all ſuch Seamen and Landmen immediately upon their Entring, by the Officers, employed in Raiſing Men for His Majeſty's Fleet, with whom ſuch Seamen and Landmen ſhall reſpectively enter; and where there is not any Regulating Officer, by the Clerk of the Cheque or Naval Officer of any of His Majeſty's Dock-yards—And His Majeſty doth hereby further Order, That the aforementioned Rewards of Five Pounds for every Able, and Two Pounds Ten Shillings for every Ordinary Seaman, be continued to be paid to any Perſon who ſhall diſcover any Seaman or Seamen who may ſecret themſelves, ſo that ſuch Seaman or Seamen ſhall be taken for His Majeſty's ſaid Service on or before the ſaid 31ſt Day of May next, by any Sea Officers employed for raiſing Men, or be brought to any of the ſaid Officers, or to the Clerks of the Cheque or Naval Officer at any of His Majeſty's Dock-yards: The ſaid Rewards to be paid for any Seaman or Seamen ſo diſcovered and taken in and about London, by the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy; and at the Out-Ports, by the Naval Officers where there are any; and where there are no Naval Officers, by the Officers employed in Raiſing Men; or, in Caſe of there not being any ſuch Officer or Officers, by the Collectors of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, immediately upon a Certificate being produced to the ſaid Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy, Naval Officers, Officers employed in procuring Men, or Collectors of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms reſpectively, by the Perſon or Perſons who may make Diſcovery of any Seaman or Seamen as aforeſaid, certifying his Name, and the Name or Names, and Number of Seamen procured in Conſequence of his Diſcovery; and the ſaid Certificate to be given by ſuch Officer as may take ſuch Seaman or Seamen for His Majeſty's Service—Whereof all Perſons concerned are to take Notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

Hen. Fane.

Tranſlation.

Liſbon, April 27, 1762.

The Third Memorial preſented to the Secretary of State Don Lewis da Cunha by Don Joſeph Torrero, his Catholick Majeſty's Ambaſſador, and M. James O Dunne, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary, on the Twenty Third of this Month.

DON Joſeph Torrero, his Catholick Majeſty's Ambaſſador, and M. James O Dunne, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary, to the King of Portugal, agreeably to the Inſtructions and Orders of their Auguſt Sovereigns, to put an End to the Negotiation which they are jointly engaged in and have purſued in order to bring his moſt Faithful Majeſty over to his true Intereſt, which although expoſed to the Contingencies of War, yet is ſurely for his Honour and Glory, to unite his Forces to thoſe of France and Spain, and endeavour to ſhake off the prejudicial Dependency on England, which the Portugueſe Nation labours under; the ſaid Ambaſſador, and Miniſter Plenipotentiary, having loſt all Hopes that their Maſters ſhould attain this ſo laudable and heroick a Purpoſe; either becauſe the Portugueſe Monarch and his Miniſters, being accuſtomed to this Evil, do not perceive it; or elſe becauſe the common Enemy has gained a deſpotick Power over their Underſtanding; ſince they will not admit of thoſe Reaſons which their Catholick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties have with ſo much Friendſhip, and ſuch good Intentions, repreſented; and knowing that although very eaſy, it would be abſolutely uſeleſs to refute thoſe contained in his Excellency's Don Lewis da Cunha's laſt Memorial,

[Price Three Pence.]

morial; delivered to them the 5th of this Month, they will only lay before the moſt Faithful King, through his Means, a curſory Refutation thereof.

That it is Matter of great Concern to the Kings their Maſters, that the moſt Faithful King by confeſſing that England has given him Cauſe to break the Defenſive Treaties, which he does in ſaying, that it is not of ſo great, or ſo immediate Intereſt to Portugal as to outweigh the Calamities of War; if his moſt Faithful Majeſty has weighed in the ſame Scale thoſe of a War with England, and thoſe of maintaining it againſt France and Spain, he has choſen the latter, with little Regard to their Power, and great Diſregard of their Friendſhip, ſince he joined himſelf to one, who has offended him, whether much or little, to offend thoſe who have given him no other Motive, than that of perſuading him to what would be moſt convenient for him.

The King and his Miniſters cannot, becauſe they will not, be perſuaded, that theſe Defenſive Treaties with the Engliſh, are Offenſive ones with regard to Spain and France, the Arguments to the contrary, alledged in the preceding Memorials, being unanſwerable; and the comparing them to thoſe of other Powers ill-grounded, his Situation and Circumſtances being extremely different from theirs.

That their moſt Chriſtian and Catholick Majeſties, far from finding any Merit in the friendly Confidence of his moſt Faithful Majeſty, from the Silence obſerved by his Ambaſſador, or at Madrid, upon the Military Preparations that were making and carrying on upon the Frontiers of Portugal; this has from the Beginning raiſed in them a Diſtruſt, which, to their great Concern, is now confirmed by the Experience of his preferring the Alliance of the King of Great Britain to theirs; for otherwiſe he would in a friendly Manner have inquired into the Deſign of ſuch Preparations, and have endeavoured to have ſet on Foot a Negotiation, which their Catholick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties could not immaturely ſolicit at the known Hazard of having their Views diſcovered by the Court of Lisbon to that of London, which then held, and ſtill holds Poſſeſſion of their Affections. Certain it is that that of Lisbon had already taken the Reſolution within itſelf, which it is now obliged to diſcover; and that the apparent Indifference with which it ſaw what is called the Blockade and Infeſtation of its Frontiers, without ſpeaking of it in Madrid, was a *latent Fire* for ſoliciting Succours in London; thus, oppoſing diſguiſed Preparations to open ones. That notwithſtanding the Court of Lisbon inſiſts that there is no Difference between her Neutrality and that of other Powers, and that there is no Right to force them out of it, they may be aſſured, that it is by no Means looked upon as a Point of Indifference, on account of the Inconveniencies experienced by Spain in other Wars with the Engliſh, and be perſuaded, that if the Breach with their Catholick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties ſhould bring upon the moſt Faithful King thoſe, which united with the King of Great Britain he does not fear, to theſe will be added the Diſſatisfaction, in the Opinion of the moſt ſound and judicious Part of Europe, of his having had it in his Power to avoid them.

That ſince his moſt Faithful Majeſty erroneouſly founds his own Honor, and that of his Crown, not in delivering himſelf from the truly oppreſſive Yoke of the Engliſh, but in oppoſing the Entry of Spaniſh Troops into Portugal, who come to his Aſſiſtance and Defence, their Catholick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties found theirs in attempting it, and will ſuſtain it with as much Inflexibility as his moſt Faithful Majeſty, when he heroically declares, that rather than abandon Portugal, he will ſee the laſt Tile fall from his Palace, and ſpill the laſt Drop of his Subjects Blood.

And finally, That the moſt Faithful King having, upon the Alternative propoſed to him, preferred the reſiſting the Entry of Spaniſh Troops as Enemies, to admitting them as Friends; and conſequently the Enmity of their Catholick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties to their Friendſhip, there is nothing more unneceſſary, and even unbecoming, than the Continuance of the above-mentioned Ambaſſador of Spain, and Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France, near his moſt Faithful Majeſty; therefore they beſeech him, and hope he will be pleaſed to direct the neceſſary Paſſports to be furniſhed, that each may immediately retire to his reſpective Court.

Liſbon, April 23, 1762.

Don Joſeph Torrero.
Jacques Bernard O Dunne.

Tranſlation.

ANSWER.

DON Lewis da Cunha, in Execution of the Orders, which he has received from the moſt Faithful King, his Maſter, in Anſwer to what is contained in the Memorial, which was preſented to him, on the 23d Day of the preſent Month of April, by his Excellency Don Joſeph Torrero, Ambaſſador from the Catholick King, and by M. James O Dunne, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, informs them;

That having poſitive Orders to ſet apart from the Subſtance of the Buſineſs under Conſideration, the adventitious, warm Expreſſions, ſuch as have hitherto never been uſed between Sovereigns, with which the ſaid Memorial is filled; His moſt Faithful Majeſty has found in it nothing new, that by giving an Opening to Negotiation, ſhould make him alter his former Reſolutions, communicated in the Anſwers of him, the Secretary of State, dated the 20th of March laſt, and the 5th of the preſent Month of April.

That the effective Rupture, which the ſaid Allied Miniſters have now owned, in ſuch clear and expreſs Words, was not Matter of Surpriſe to his Majeſty, after having ſeen that this unexampled Negotiation was opened by notifying to his moſt Faithful Majeſty, in the Firſt Memorial of the 16th of March laſt, that it had been determined between the Courts of Paris and Madrid, without any previous Notice to his Majeſty, to make the Neutral Kingdom of Portugal the Theatre of War; to oblige his ſaid moſt Faithful Majeſty calmly to ſee his Provinces and Ports occupied by Spaniſh Armies: To intimate to him, that for this Purpoſe, the ſaid Armies were already poſted upon the Frontiers of this Kingdom: Adding to all this, that he ought, not only to infringe all the Treaties of Peace and Commerce, which he has with the Crown of England, but likewiſe to declare an Offenſive War againſt the ſaid Crown; the whole conceived in a Stile, by no Means gentle or perſuaſive, but rather expreſſing in the ſtrongeſt Terms, that the Intention was not to negociate, but to break: And his ſaid moſt Faithful Majeſty, having ſeen this confirmed in the Second Memorial, preſented by the ſaid Don Joſeph Torrero, and M. James O Dunne, on the Firſt Inſtant, therein declaring, that his Catholick Majeſty had already given ultimate Orders, that his Troops ſhould enter the Dominions of this Kingdom, without waiting for any other Anſwer, or Conſent of his moſt Faithful Majeſty.

That his ſaid moſt Faithful Majeſty ſolely places his Honor and Glory, in being faithful to his Royal Word; in the Obſervance of the Duties of his Crown; and of Religion and Humanity, which forbid his entering into an Offenſive War againſt any Power, although ever ſo indifferent to him, and although not allied by reciprocal Treaties, which have been adhered to for this Age paſt; as are thoſe which ſubſiſt with the Crown of England.

That their Catholick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties have been informed with very little Sincerity, if any Body has ſuggeſted to them, that any Clauſe in the Anſwers, which went from this Court on the 20th of March and the 5th of the preſent Month of April, could be interpreted in the Senſe that his moſt Faithful Majeſty ſhould own, that England had given Cauſe to break thoſe ancient Defenſive Alliances: Becauſe on the contrary he owes to the Crown of Great Britain all that good Harmony which is the natural Effect of thoſe ancient Alliances.

That

That his moſt Faithful Majeſty, who has a high Opinion of the Power and Friendſhip of their moſt Chriſtian and moſt Catholick Majeſties, cannot doubt that their ſaid Majeſties would be the firſt to diſapprove of the Step of breaking his Neutrality, to make an Offenſive War againſt his Allies, in the Manner already related.

That his ſaid Majeſty ſees no other Difference between his Neutrality and that of other Powers, than the Manner in which his Frontiers are beſet, under no other Pretence, than the Perſuaſion, that it is convenient to the Courts of Paris and Madrid that Portugal ſhould break through all the abovementioned Ties: But ſurely mere Conveniency, without any legitimate Title, has never hitherto authorized Belligerent Powers to attack thoſe which are Neuter, and who enjoy the Advantages attending on Peace.

That his moſt Faithful Majeſty could wiſh, that the Blame imputed to him for not having complained, that the Frontiers of his Kingdom were blocked up and infeſted, were not ſo fully proved by the ſaid Memorials of the 16th of March, and the Firſt Inſtant, where it was declared in expreſs Words, which cannot be miſunderſtood, that the ſaid Blockade and Infeſtation were ordered, from the Time of the Stipulation of the *Family Compact*, to invade and ſeize upon this Kingdom; which are Terms that plainly ſhew, that Portugal was neither to aſk nor expect Succours from the ſaid Courts, which had joined themſelves in Alliance to attack it: And that the *latent Fire* has always been on the Side of thoſe, who had determined to act Offenſively, and not on the Side of him who has endeavoured, and does only endeavour, to defend and preſerve himſelf in Peace, which, by all Laws of God, of Nature, and of Nations, he has a Right to do.

That if his Catholick Majeſty were truly informed of what has happened in preceding Wars, he would find, that his Crown and Subjects have reaped many and great Benefits, upon ſeveral Occaſions, from the Peace inſeparable from the Neutrality of Portugal; and of which there are, in Madrid, many living Witneſſes: And that it has not been the Crown of England alone, which has profited by the Neutrality and Peace of Portugal.

That, finally, his moſt Faithful Majeſty underſtands that he has the ſame Right to defend his Kingdom from Invaſion, which is permitted to every private Perſon, who is indiſpenſably obliged to defend his own Houſe againſt any Body that ſhould enter it, without his Conſent.

And that his Majeſty, confining himſelf to this Sole Point of the natural Defence of the Neutrality and Peace of his Kingdoms, Ports, and Subjects, will exert his utmoſt Efforts, together with his Allies, in caſe, notwithſtanding all that has been related, he be attacked; and has given the neceſſary Orders, in his Secretary's Office, that Don Joſeph Torrero, and M. James O Dunne, be furniſhed with the uſual Paſſports, as ſoon as they pleaſe to ſend for them; and that, in ſuch Caſe, Expreſſes be ſent to his Ambaſſador Don Joſeph da Silva Pecantra, and to his Miniſter Pedro da Coſta de Almeêda, with Orders to leave the Courts of Madrid and Paris, in the ſame Manner as the ſaid Ambaſſador of his Catholick Majeſty, and Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, do here.

Palace of Alcantara, April 25, 1762.

Don Lewis da Cunha.

M. da Cunha, upon delivering to the Spaniſh and French Miniſters, the above Anſwer to their Memorials, acquainted them, at the ſame Time, that the Paſſports, which they had demanded, would be ready, whenever they pleaſed to ſend for them; accordingly they took up their Paſſports laſt Night, and the Barges being ready for them, they ſet out this Afternoon.

Petersburg, April 23. Count Mercy, the Imperial Ambaſſador, had his Firſt Audience of the Emperor, on Sunday Evening laſt.

Petersburg, April 27. The Chancellor is now ſo well recovered, that he begins to go Abroad. His Nephew, Count Worohzow, who is appointed Miniſter from this Court to His Britannick Majeſty, took his Leave of the Emperor on Sunday, and propoſes to ſet out for England To-morrow.

Hague, May 21. We are informed from Saxony, that Prince Henry had opened the Campaign there, having croſſed the Mulda in Three Columns, at Roſwyn, Dobeln, and Leiſnig, and ſurprized the Left Wing of the Auſtrians, and made General Zetwitz, Twelve Officers, and 1500 Men Priſoners of War, and taken Three Pieces of Cannon. His Royal Highneſs was advancing to Freybourg; and the Army of the Empire was retiring with Precipitation.

The Allied Army under Prince Ferdinand was already aſſembled in its Cantonments. The Hereditary Prince was marched from Munſter. The French had marked out ſeveral Camps, but were not yet aſſembled in a Body on the Side of Heſſe. The Two Marſhals were ſtill at Caſſel.

St. James's, May 25.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Thomas Wroughton, Eſq; to be His Majeſty's Reſident at the Court of Warſaw.

May 25, 1762.

The Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Angleſey are deſired to meet at the Houſe of Mrs. Owen, at Llanerchmeth, on Wedneſday the 23d of June, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, purſuant to the Direction of the Act paſſed in this preſent Seſſion of Parliament relating to the Militia.

Nic. Bayly.

East India Houſe, May 19, 1762.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies do hereby give Notice, that a Quarterly General Court of the ſaid Company will be held at their Houſe in Leadenhall Street, on Wedneſday the 23d of June next, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon.

That the Transfer Books of the ſaid Company's Stock will be ſhut on Tueſday the 15th Day of ſaid June, at Two of the Clock, and opened again on Tueſday the 13th of July next.

That the Dividend Warrants on the ſaid Stock due the 5th of July next, will be ready to be delivered on Friday the 6th Day of Auguſt following.

Calder Navigation.

The Subſcribers to the ſaid Navigation are required to pay into the Hands of Mr. John Caygill, or Meſſrs. Jeremiah Royds and Co. of Halifax, (who are appointed joint Treaſurers) the Sum of Ten Pounds per Cent. upon their reſpective Subſcriptions, on or before the 24th Day of July next.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,

Halifax, May 20, 1762. Tho. Simpſon, *Clerk.*

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majeſty's Sloop Swan, Captain Jacob Lobb, Commander, who were actually on Board at the taking the Le Flower French Privateer, the 11th of July 1761, that they will be paid their reſpective Shares of the Head-Money for the ſaid Privateer, on Wedneſday the 3d Day of June next, at the French Horn in Crutched Fryers: And the Shares then remaining unpaid will be recalled the firſt Wedneſday in every Month for three Years to come, at the ſame Place.

Mr. George Grenfell, *of Gracechurch Street, London, Agent.*

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majeſty's Ship Terpſichore, who were actually on Board at taking the Brimborion French Privateer, that they will be paid their reſpective Shares of the ſaid Privateer, and Bounty Money for her, on Board at Plymouth, the 31ſt of May 1762: And the Shares remaining unpaid will be recalled at the Exeter Inn at Plymouth the firſt Monday in every Month for three Years to come. John Lloyd, *of Plymouth, Agent.*